wishes of the people. And he hoped that these other men would take an opportunity to allow the people to give expression of opinion on the question that was agitating the country. He wished to put an end to the unsettled state of things in the Province.

The Carleton Sentinel.

Saturday, April 28, 1866.

Confederation, the Sole Issue.

The time is coming when at the polls the people of this country will again be asked to record by their ballots an opinion on the question of Confederation. While we write, it is unadvisedly, so far as any determination on the part of the Government is concerned, but with the unhesitating belief, which we have entertained for the past six months, that a dissolution would take place this Summer.

It is of the utmost importance then, that people should be prepared for the issue; and it is equally important that they should carefully guard against the insidious and open attempts that will be made—that are already being made—to mislead by false issues, and false conclusions.

Be it borne in mind that *the* issue now before the people is Confederation, which means consolidation of revenues, of credit, of power; which means expansion of trade, and extension of commerce; which means development of resources, and fostering of industries; which means a nationality that, in extent of territory, in amount and value of resources of the mine, the forest, the field and the sea, in population, in public works, in wealth, will rival many and eclipse some of the older nations of either continent; it means an Intercolonial Railroad costing New Brunswick little, giving her a great deal—these are some of the things which Confederation means—some of the things that our people, at the next general election, may choose or may reject.

It is an easy thing to say "rest where we are," it is an easy thing to throw an adverse ballot and thus prevent the consummation of union, but it is not an easy matter when this has been done to retrieve the wrong.

What if we reject Union? We place ourselves in a position, financially, of the most dark and unpromising character. With a yearly revenue of £200,000 we have a debt the interest of which is now £90,000, and which will in a year or so be £115,000, leaving a balance of £85,000 per annum to meet all our Provincial expences, which will scarcely be sufficient to meet the appropriations provided for by law, leaving the road and school money to be raised by direct taxation or not raised at all. Confederation is a financial necessity, and as a financial speculation it will be greatly to our advantage, because we will receive from the General Government about $190,000 more than we contribute to it.

Politically, out of union we will be placing ourselves in antagonism to Britain, who has wisely and kindly expressed to us her convictions and desires; we will be precipitating ourselves into annexation, if not making ourselves a prey of the Fenians. When Killian, at Calais, declares he and his cut-throat minions are on hand to prevent Confederation being consummated; when Annand and other legislators in Nova Scotia declare for annexation or Fenianism rather than Confederation; when there are those in our own Province who endorse the same view, then is it time for people who believe in British connection—who revere the grand old Constitution that has stood so long firm as the rocks that surround Old England's coasts, and dashing back the rude assaults of those who would subvert it as those rocks dash back the spray; who would perpetuate free British institutions on this continent,—to come up to the political battle ground, with hearts determined and with hands well nerved.

Confederation for us means everything most desirable; anti-Confederation the loss of everything most desirable. And this question, with all its importance, must be settled this Summer; therefore it is that those who would defer it are now endeavoring to make people believe that the issue of the moment is not Confederation but Responsible Government. Let not the hearts of any of our readers be troubled. Responsible Government is saved. Quite too long has it been prostituted and abused by those people who having so used it, now are raising heaven and earth to make it appear that the sin should be laid at the doors of the incoming Government and of the Governor.

Who or what is the Governor for the time being that his acts should give us any annoyance? With a capable Council backed by an intelligent public opinion He can do no harm, but with a weak, effete, truckling Government he may for a little while commit some inconveniences. If His Excellency has done wrong in the past year his responsible advisers must bear the blame—if they played a game of duplicity—Him and them—let them settle it themselves; thankful are we, thankful should the country be, that His Excellency is now surrounded by advisers who will neither do or allow to be done such tricks as it is alleged have been done. Then remember, whether dissolution comes sooner or later—CONFEDERATION IS THE QUESTION AND THE ONLY QUESTION.

The Destructives.

How vile the measures to which those who stand on slippery places will resort to hold themselves up. As an instance see the conduct of a majority of the members of the Assembly with regard to Mr. Otty's resolutions, to which we referred last week. One of these resolutions would destroy the effectiveness of the Legislative Council; and why? Because that Body, asked by Her Majesty through Her representative, expressed an opinion with regard to Confederation, just as the Council of Canada did last year.—Therefore would the anti's desire to bring down that conservative—that safety branch—to a level with the demagogues and time servers who sometimes find seats in the lower branch. As did the Lords with the Septennial bill; as they did, inspired by the eloquence of the elder Pitt, in regard to the United States; so frequently has our Legislative Council proved itself not an impassive barrier to the extension of popular rights, but the true conservators of those rights, the intelligent barrier to the infliction of popular wrongs. During the past three years we believe the Province has been saved immense injury by the sound good sense of the upper branch. And on the subject of Confederation we say advisedly that before the resolutions were passed two of the best speeches in favor of Confederation that we ever heard, or read, from any public man in the Lower Provinces, were made by Messrs. Botsford and Chandler. Good speeches! were they not unanswerable—they certainly were unanswered. And yet forsooth men who are as unable to grapple with or understand the great question as they are to explain the most abstruse scientific subject, declare the Legislative Council must be destroyed. God help the country when the Legislative Council is reduced to the standard of such narrow minds. Who are the destructives? anti-Confederates!

☞ Owing to recent heavy rains, the water in the river has risen to freshet height.

The Feeling in St. John.

We had an opportunity of witnessing a political demonstration in St. John, on Monday evening last, at the Institute, where some 2000 persons had assembled to hear Hon. Mr. Mitchell speak on the present crisis. The remarks of this gentleman, and others who followed him, were met with an applause so universal as to make the minority appear very small indeed.

Mr. Tilley, who spoke shortly after Mr. Mitchell, was received with most rapturous attestations of welcome. It was a most significant fact that on the platfrom were several prominent citizens who at the last election were strongly opposed to Mr. Tilley and Union.

☞ Admiral Sir James Hope, of H. M. Flag Ship *Duncan*, Commander of the North American squadron, at present stationed at Campo Bello, accompanied by Lieutenant Richardson, arrived here, per the St. Andrews railway, on Monday last, took quarters at the "Blanchard House," and remained in town till next day afternoon, when he took stage for the station to return to his ship. On Tuesday the Admiral visited the Iron Works, Upper Woodstock, and lunched at the Hon. Charles Connell's. We understand Sir James expressed little fear as to any serious difficulty to be apprehended from the Fenians in this quarter.

☞ Now when the Fenians are at the door, when their miserable hordes are congregating upon the borders, it is well to remember how certain persons decried the professed fears entertained by many long ago, and how it was proclaimed that all the Fenian telegrams were gotten up by Canadian and New Brunswick Confederate plotters to further their own ends. It should be remembered, too, that Killian the great Fenian has kindly promised to stay upon the borders, in order to prevent the Confederates having their own way. It should be remembered who are the friends and sympathisers of the Fenians.

HOME DEFENCE.—The Home Guards, in view of the present emergency, have patriotically laid aside all personal scruples, and, to the number of some fifty odd are holding frequent drills, and exhibiting an interest in the matter which promises speedily to make them an effective body for home defence.

We are pleased to learn also that on Tuesday evening last, quite a large meeting of our citizens was held in the Institute, and that an Artillery Company, numbering over fifty members, was organized.

We believe it to be the duty of our townsmen, more especially those having property at stake, immediately to identify themselves with some one of the military bodies now existing in Woodstock.

☞ We are pleased to know that Master Alison Connell, son of George Connell, Esq., of this town, passed a very critical and most satisfactory examination at Fredericton last week, preparatory to his entering upon the study of the Law. Master Connell is a graduate of Mr. McCoy's Grammar School, and his present success affords another proof of the efficiency of that institution.

"The *Globe* indulges in some strictures about Mr. Connell's taking position in the Government, and misstates the case, purposely we believe.—Mr. Connell, instead of being the rival of Mr. Beveridge, was the nominee of that gentleman, and also of Mr. Glazier, the only other man who could carry out their recommendation no doubt he was selected.

We believe our contemporary—the *News*—is quite correct. Had Mr. Connell not gone into the Government, the nominee of the river representatives, Mr. Beveridge, who did not desire it, would have felt called upon to do so.

CANADIAN INFLUENCE.—An unscrupulous press, whose utterances on political questions can never be relied on, has often prated about Canadian influence and Canadian gold. One of these vile defamers was thus squelched in the Assembly of Nova Scotia the other day;—

The Hon. Provincial Secretary, in rising to move the order of the day, reminded the House that when Mr. Annand had, the day previous, made a charge of corruption against the Hon. Geo. Brown, he (Dr. T.) had at once stated to the House that he would telegraph to Mr. Brown the words Mr. Annand had used, and that he read them to the House that Mr. A. might have an opportunity to correct or retract them. Mr. Annand having refused to do either, he had at once sent the following telegram:

"To Hon. George Brown, M. P. P., Toronto.

"Mr. Annand said, on the floor of the House to-day: I had an interview with the Hon. Geo. Brown recently. I could have had money if I had wished it, and was promised preferment and place in Canada if I would support Confederation. CHARLES TUPPER."

The Provincial Secretary then read the following telegram which he had received in reply:

"To Hon. C. Tupper.

"It is impossible Mr. Annand could have made such a statement. It is true, he called on me at your house and we discussed the question of Confederation fully; but money, or preferment, or any other personal consideration, was neither promised nor suggested nor harbored in speech or thought by me. The whole story however concocted, is a villainous falsehood. GEO. BROWN."

The announcement thus made to the House was received with cheers from the House and galleries, when Mr. Annand immediately rose and denied that he had ever said anything of the kind, and undertook to detail what had taken exactly the same version of Mr. Brown, giving had given the day before. Mr. Annand was promptly reminded that he had only yesterday declared that Mr. Miller's version was not true, and he was confronted with evidence from all parts of the House confirming the accuracy of the telegram sent by Dr. Tupper to Mr. Brown. The Hon. Financial Secretary took from his desk a sheet of paper, on which he had written down the words when used by Mr. Annand, and read them to the House, conclusively proving that Mr. Annand said, "I could have had money if I had wished it."

This is the same Mr. Annand who said; "*I wish I could hear by telegraph to-day that fifty thousand Fenians had invaded Canada. That would settle Confederation.*"

☞ We are requested to say that the Adventists held meetings in Raymond's Hall each Sunday at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Wednesday evenings at 7½ o'clock. Preaching expected on Sunday's.

☞ Mr. Warren C. Bull, Northampton, informs us that he clipped from two sheep, the present spring, a total of 27 lbs of wool, as follows: from a 1 year old, 15 lbs., and from a 3 year old, 12 lbs. Can any of our Jacksontown farmers show a better record in this particular than the above?

☞ Quite a heavy gale of wind prevailed here during Monday night last. With the exception of one or two outbuildings, and some fences blown down, we have not heard of any serious damage arising therefrom.

☞ From Beadle & Co., publishers, New York, we have received one of their Dime publications; being a collection of Colloquies, Minor Dramas, Farces, &c., adapted for the school, stage or room.

☞ Our thanks are due Wm. Lindsay, Esq., M. P. P., for a copy of Mr. Miller's speech in the Nova Scotia Assembly, on Confederation.

We are also indebted to Mr. T. W. Longstaff for late American papers.

KING'S LADY'S BOOK. This little work, the April number of which is received, is edited and printed by Metella, (aged 14 years,) and Theo. I. King, (aged 12 years), at Portland, Me. It is an interesting little monthly,—furnished to subscribers at 25 cents per year.

☞ The excitement at St. Stephen and St. Andrews regarding the Fenians seems to be subsiding, and all fears from an attack in that quarter have been dissipated by the presence of the British Men-of-War, and the British red-coats.

Paints & Oils at Dibblee's.

We publish below the Town Bye-Laws, regarding health, for the information of our Town readers, and would seriously impress upon the minds of all the necessity for a strict attention to their requirements. If we cannot prevent the approach of cholera, we can at least do a great deal to mitigate its evils:

1. It shall be the duty of all persons residing within the Town of Woodstock to remove from any building, yard or enclosure in their occupation, all dirt, filth, rubbish, or any other matter or thing which may be considered as tending to vitiate the salubrity of the atmosphere or endanger the health of the inhabitants, or to aid in the propagation of disease; and any person who shall neglect to purify and cleanse any such building, yard or enclosure in the manner and according to such directions as shall from time to time be given him or her by the Marshal or any Constable or Councillor of the said Town, shall for each and every neglect or refusal, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty shillings.

2. No person shall throw, or allow to be thrown, or to fall, flow or ooze into, over or upon any of the side walks, streets, highways, gutters, sewers or public drains in the said Town, any slop, wash, filth, foul or dirty water of any description, or any other offensive matter, under a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings nor under five shillings for each and every offence.

3. No person shall remove or cause to be removed or conveyed along any of the streets of the said Town, between the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, any dirt or night soil from any privy or other building within the said Town, under a penalty of five pounds for each and every offence; and such dirt or night soil shall only be removed at other times between the hours of nine o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds, nor less than five shillings for each and every offence.

5. No person or persons shall throw or place, or cause to be thrown or placed in the St. John River or Maduxnakik Stream, or into or near any mill pond or other water connected therewith, within the limits of the said Town, any dirt, offal, rotten or offensive substance, or any dead carcass or any part thereof, or any straw, shavings or rubbish or any other matter or thing which may render the water impure, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds, nor less than five shillings, for each and every offence, and the further penalty of ten shillings for refusing or neglecting to remove the same when required so to do by the Marshal, any Constable or Councillor of the Town.

6. It shall be the duty of all persons residing within the said Town to have upon their premises a privy, which shall be kept clean, and under the same a vault, which shall be of such a depth that the contents shall at all times be at least six feet from the surface. The Marshal, any Constable or Councillor shall and may at all times inspect such premises; and every violation of this law shall render the offender or offenders liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds, nor less than five shillings, for each and every offence.

Passed by the Town Council of the Town of Woodstock, April 18, 1866.

A LAW

In addition to a Law to protect the Public Health.

Be it enacted by the Town Council of the Town of Woodstock, that no person or persons shall slaughter any cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals within the limits of the Town of Woodstock, during the months of May, June, July, every year, under a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars, nor less than ten cents.

Fresh Garden Seeds at Dibblee's.

[FOR THE SENTINEL.]

LETTER FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

MR. EDITOR,—Once more I take my pen for the purpose of again writing a short letter for your ever interesting and devoted paper. When the "Carleton Sentinel," with its cheerful columns, its country's interests, and general news, is laid in my hand, I with deep interest, satisfaction and profit, peruse the welcome sheet, and such must be the confession of all who have the desire to be always informed of the interesting topics, news and intelligence of the day. And if I with humble efforts, by spending half an hour with my pen, can contribute the least item worthy of notice in your respectable paper, I will consider myself highly honored by your giving it publication.

The first thing I will briefly notice is the political state of affairs here. There is a marked change in this since my coming South. Two months ago, all loyal citizens and the colored people throughout, thought the sky was rapidly clearing, and that they should soon sail into as clear and equal liberty as they have at the North. It is but a short time since that the Southerners would give in to the man from the North, fearing him as the conqueror, and feeling that it was in his power to have him arrested as a traitor, and to see meeted out to him the punishment deserved. He would hurriedly step from the public sidewalk to permit him to pass, and from all appearances, he looked as though he considered he was cheated from what he justly deserved by not being hung for his deep crimes. And the poor negro was treated as a human being. But a change has come over the land; the truly loyal men express doubts and fears, and the poor negro looks anxious and sad; while the Southerner is growing bold, and exhibits a new expression in the eye. But you ask, why this change? It may be easily understood, as you read the movements of President Johnson and his supporters in Congress, how they are favorable to the South and opposed to all who think it their duty to guard traitors and criminals of the deepest dye, of a heartless desperate people. But it is sincerely hoped that all trouble and strife are at an end, and that the few clouds gathering will soon vanish away, and the sun come forth brighter and clearer than ever.

Of late, crimes have been very numerous in this city; the troops stationed here are mostly Southerners, and nearly every day more or less of the coloured people are stabbed dead in the street, in broad daylight, by those soldiers; and a few nights since four smart coloured men were pierced to the heart by the hand of these demons in the form of men. The city is again partially under martial law, and quietness and peace now prevail.

A few words as regarding property South. What a chance for speculators is there here. I cannot believe there ever was such a chance before, nor will there be again. Men who were immensely rich before the war, and owned city property with several plantations, are now destitute, their city property is destroyed, the buildings and utensils on their plantations are likewise destroyed, and their money is all gone, also their numerous slaves; so they are left with nothing to live on, no provisions, no money.—They own large plantations, but they have got nothing to work them with, and they are trying to sell part to get means to work with; but as yet very few purchasers are to be found. They offer most beautiful plantations, of from 300 to 3,000 acres each, at one-half of what the yearly income was before the war. I know two young men who came out here last year and purchased a large place, and last season's crop overpaid for the place by $500. There are numerous widows and orphans, who own numbers of plantations, but on account of being destitute, are almost giving them away, their circumstances are so reduced. Property of all kinds is much the same; and doors in all direction are open to the speculator. There are but very few Northern men as yet who have emigrated to the South. They have great doubts in regard to the safety of life and property here, and have fears of the long hot summer. But those that are here appear satisfied that they will be as healthy here, as they would be in the North, and that life and property are just as safe.

There is a good deal of talk here about the Fenians (who are quite numerous here); about their movements, objects, etc. There was a large meeting held in this city by them on the 17th of March, and at this meeting very strong language was used by them, as regarded the oppression of Ireland as viewed by them. They denounced England in the strongest measure, and called upon men for the sake of humanity to join with them in preparing for the liberation of this people. They argued the justness of the cause, and how every Irishman, especially, should fly to the rescue of their *Garden Island*, and arrest it from the hands of tyranny, etc., etc. They reported at this meeting that they had in the vicinity 2,000 men ready to march in one day's notice, so soon as the time arrives for them to strike. But it is thought that this statement is entirely untrue. They are the very lowest and most ignorant class of men in this city who belong to the Fenian Society; and all men of knowledge and influence call them fanatics, and the very dregs of humanity. It is thought by great men that if they keep on in their movements, and undertake to follow up their wild imaginations, they will all swing for their criminal folly.

There is a good deal of talk in regard to the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, and people in general are quite displeased that this Government should have done as it has, and it is thought that it would have been profitable to have had things remain as they were between the two countries. But all agree that it is a good thing for Canada and the Provinces, as they will now be united in one, and open up trade in other lands, which will be more profitable to them, and by so doing, they will come into notice of the commercial world, and gain a higher standard amongst nations of the earth, which will not be advantageous to this country; such is the opinion expressed here. For the present I humbly commit the above.

Charleston, Apl. 2, '66. C. P. W.

Colonial News.

The triumph which the friends of Confederation have secured in Nova Scotia has surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine. Few imagined that the advocates of progress and British connection, and the enemies of Fenianism and Annexation would have gained so signal a triumph before a blow was struck in New Brunswick. But so it is. The battle, nobly fought, was decided on Wednesday in the Popular Branch in favor of the resolutions, given in a former issue, authorizing a delegation to proceed to England to arrange for a Union.

The vote on the division, as stated in the telegram to the Telegraph, stands thus:—

For Resolution.—Tupper, Macfarlane, Donkin, Archibald, Parker, Hamilton, Whitman, Robicheau, Colin Campbell, J. Campbell, Cowie, Allison, Kaulback, Jost, Tobin, Shannon, Pryor, Attorney General, McKinnon, Heffernan, Miller, Blanchard, Smythe, McDonnell, Bourinot, C. J. Campbell, McKay, D. Fraser, Bill, Longley, Hill.

Against.—Killam, Brown, Hebb, Coffin, Hatfield, Annand, Balcam, Jas. Fraser, Townsend, Lawrence, Moore, Robertson, Ray, Locke, S. Campbell, Blackwood, McLelan, Rose, King.—The Speaker, McDonald, paired off with Le Visconte. Caldwell, Comptroller, absent; Churchill (politics unknown) also absent:—both from sickness. The Speaker, Wade, who was in the chair, is Confederate.—*News.*

N. B. & C. RAILWAY.—Comparative return of Traffic Receipts on the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, for the month ending 31st March, 1866, and the corresponding month last year—

	1866	1865
Passengers,	$609 54	$559 18
Goods	5,904 14	4,553 08
Totals,	$6,513 68	$5,112 26

Increase in 1866, $1,401 42.

HENRY OSBURN, Manager.

We understand that it is the intention of the Government, in view of the possibility of the services of the volunteers being required in the Lower Provinces, to place the entire volunteer force of Canada upon the footing which has lately been adopted for the battalions in the cities, viz., two days drill in each week. We believe the force which will be affected by this arrangement now amounts to 25,000 men.

We feel sure that the country will heartily respond to the efforts of the Government, to place [illegible] *Montreal Gazette.*

The following is a list of the Laws passed during the recent session of the Legislature.—

An act to revive and continue chapter 15, title iii., of the Revised Statutes, 'Of the Export Duty on Lumber.'

An act to make better provision for the naval defence of this Province.

An act to incorporate the Aberdeen Iron Company.

An act to amend the act to incorporate the Albert Railway Company.

An act to provide more effectually for the repairing the roads, streets and bridges in a part of the Parish of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland.

An act to change the name of the Parish of Palmerston, in the County of Kent.

An act to authorize the Trustees of Saint Andrew's Church in the City of Saint John, to sell certain Lands in the Parish of Salisbury.

An act to incorporate the Saint Andrew's Friendly Society.

An act to alter the place for polling at elections in the Parish of Hampton, in King's County.

An act to enable the Town of Woodstock to aid the Woodstock Railway Company.

An act to empower Justices of the several Courts and of the Peace in this Province to act in certain cases relative to Parishes and Counties, for the rates and taxes of which they are rated or chargeable.

An act to amend the law relating to the widening of Cross Street in the City of Saint John.

An act for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company.

An act to establish additional polling places in the County of York.

An act in amendment of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Digdeguash Lakes and Stream Driving Company.

An act to facilitate the construction of a deep sea wharf at or near the southeastern end of Water Street in the town of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte.

An act to authorise the Woodstock Railway Company to issue Debentures.

An act to revive Building Societies.

An act to incorporate the Fredericton Railway Company.

An act to incorporate the President, Directors and Company of the Northern Bank.

An act to establish a Board of Health for the City of Fredericton.

An act in amendment of the act to incorporate the Newcastle Gas Company.

An act to aid in the construction of the Woodstock Railway.

The following items of news from the "front" we take from the *St. Croix Courier*:—

The war steamers now at St. Andrews are the flag ship *Duncan* 80 guns, 900 men, the *Rosario* 16 guns, 250 men, and the *Fawn* 17 guns, 250 men. They have brought the regiment of the 17th foot, and two detachments of Artillery. Two hundred of the soldiers are to be garrisoned here, and the remaining four hundred at St. Andrews.

The schooner Pray containing from two to three thousand stand of arms consigned to B. D. Killian was seized by the Revenue Cutter Ashuelot and given in charge of the gunboat Winooski. It is stated that the Fenians made an attempt to steal them from the schooner on Wednesday night, and were partially successful, there being now eight cases short, which we have reason to believe were landed in New Brunswick.

From information received from other sources as well as from the tenor of Mr. Killians remarks we are under the impression that the Fenians seriously intend trouble on the fishing grounds, and it will require all the vigilance both Governments can exercise to prevent a collision. We understand the American Government has given instructions to the fleet now despatched thither touching this matter, and by the exercise of due prudence on the part of the officers trouble may be prevented.

Let our readers mark well Mr. Gladstone's words at Liverpool, as conveyed in our special despatch. Though this province has refused thus far to accede to the wishes of Britain in the Confederation policy, we find Mr. Gladstone declaring that the whole power of Britain would be exerted in defending us against the diabolical attacks of the Fenians. A wayward child may show perversity to a parent's wishes but that parent will extend protection in the hour of need.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

☞ Dr. Livingston recently stated in a lecture that no less than forty missionaries succumbed to the deadly effects of the climate of Africa before a single conversion took place.

☞ The new "Palace of Justice" to be erected in London is to contain 1,100 rooms.

☞ Farmers may learn from Russian serfs how to store their corn in safety. In Russia a pit is dug in the ground in a well-drained place, and the sides hardened by long exposure to fire. Before the grain is introduced straw is ignited in the pit to purify and dry the air. It is said to have been preserved in this way 40 years, without deterioration.

☞ J. F. McCormick, a Roberts Fenian, addressed a meeting at St. Paul's, Minn., the other night, and endeavored to organize a Fenian circle. At first the Irishmen responded promptly, but Father Ireland, one of the most prominent Catholic priests in the city, took the platform and denounced the movement. This turned the tide. McCormick endeavoured to reply, but was silenced by the audience.

☞ The American monitor *Monadnock* has successfully accomplished the voyage to Valparaiso. The voyage through the Atlantic and Pacific is described by Commodore Rodgers as having been most agreeable. The machinery worked well, and, according to the Commodore, the ship, throughout the voyage, rode easily and buoyantly over the waves.

☞ Three publishers—an Englishman, an American, and a Frenchman—have offered Gustave Dore £16,000 to illustrate a complete edition of the words of Shakspeare. The artist, however will not close under £20,000!

Apples & Oranges at Dibblee's.

☞ It is stated that five hundred daily papers have been started in New York in the last quarter of a century, of which not more than five now survive.

☞ Saturday, the 26th May, is the day which, by special notice in the London Gazette, has been fixed for the observance of Her Majesty's birthday.

☞ The Pilgrim's Progress has been translated into Chinese.

☞ In commemoration of the birthday of the Prince Imperial of France, the Empress Eugenie has given $15,000 to be divided among forty charitable institutions scattered over the country districts of France.

☞ A left-handed knife and fork combined has been invented by a soldier who lost his right arm at Sailor's Creek, the last fight of the war. It is so constructed that a person who has lost his right arm can cut his food and feed himself without difficulty, and shows remarkable mechanical genius.

☞ A girl 13 years old has been committed in London as an habitual drunkard.

New Hats at R. Brown's.

Public Speakers, Military Officers and Singers can use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, as freely as requisite,—containing nothing that can injure the system. They are invaluable in relieving the hoarseness and irritation incident to vocal exertion, and strengthening the voice.

American News.

[*By Telegraph to Scatinel.*]

NEW YORK, April 22.

It is stated that the Cholera is increasing on the steamship Virginia at a fearful rate, 35 new cases having occurred. The Hospital ship at quarantine is capable of holding only 70 persons, and there are now 67 cases, no other accommodations as yet have been provided.

NEW YORK, April 23.

Gen. Meade has telegraphed to the headquarters of the army, announcing that he has captured a vessel loaded with arms, ammunition and uniforms for the Fenians, and that he apprehended no outbreak.

NEW YORK, April 23.

By arrival of steamer Pacific, we are in receipt of Valparaiso papers of March 16th, which contain particulars of presentation of General Kilpatrick as Minister of United States, to Republic of Chili, in place of Hon. Thos. Nelson, recalled; proceedings in view of fact that a powerful squadron from United States was at that moment riding at anchor in bay of Valparaiso, excited universal attention. Mr. Nelson, in speech of leave taking, assured President of Republic of intervention by Government to prevent all influence or interest States of this continent, jeopardizing with independence by force if necessary. Gold 126⅞.

NEW YORK, April 24.

A Washington despatch says Mr. Seward has sent stringent instructions to Mr. Motley, our Vienna Minister, in reference to the project of sending Austrian troops to the aid of Maximilian, and a strong protest against such action will be made. Rio Grande advices of the 15th state, that Gen. Mejia has returned to Mattameras, having a portion of his forces with Gen. Jeanningros, who charged them with operations against the Liberals. On his return Mejia fell into an ambuscade during the night, commanded by Canales and Cortinas, which he penetrated, losing six killed and several wounded; Liberal loss unknown. Mejia brought into Matanzas 200 wagons containing $500,000 coin.

CALAIS, ME., April 23.

Two supposed Fenians while crossing the bridge to St. Stephen this afternoon, were turned back being refused a passage; one of them drew a revolver and fired one shot without injuring any one; both were arrested at the Calais end of the bridge, and afterwards were handed over to the civil authorities. The affair has caused considerable excitement on both sides of the River. Gold 126⅞.

NEW YORK, April 24, p. m.

America, from Southampton, with dates to 11th inst., arrived. In the House of Commons, on the 9th, £600,000 were voted for public works. The London Merchants propose giving Mr. Peabody a banquet before leaving for America. The Times Paris correspondent says, Marshal Neil, who commands one of the greatest French military divisions, had interviews with the Emperor in Paris; it is inferred that if a war breaks out between Prussia and Austria a corp of observation would be found on the Rhine, Marshal Neil commanding. Neil was sent to Turin just before the last Italian war commenced. The Prussian reply to the Austrian note created extremely unfavorable impressions at Vienna. Austria reiterated sentiments in the note of the 31st ult., and expresses the hope that Prussia will explain the meaning of war-like preparations. The Italian Ambassador at Berlin, in a despatch to Florence, describes war as inevitable. Italy is preparing in the event of war to attack Austria in Venetia. An extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet had taken place. Prussia proposes a convocation of the German Parliament with universal suffrage, and direct elections for the purpose of reforming the "Bund." Breadstuffs quiet and firm; Provisions dull; Consols 86¼ a 86½ Gold 126⅞.

NEW YORK, April 25.

The Deputy Health Officer reports that up to 10 a. m. yesterday, there had been 10 cases of Cholera, received from the steamer Illinois, and two deaths, leaving the hospital 80. Dr. Anderson, one of the health officers, left Washington last night to ask the Government to give additional facilities for the treatment of Cholera at this port, and the use of ground at Sandy Hook; if successful, temporary buildings will be erected there for patients. Gold 126½.

NEW YORK, April 25, p. m.

City of Boston, from Liverpool, with dates to the 12th, arrived; news meagre. Austro-German difficulty continues critical. As-erted Prussia decidedly refused to comply with Austrian request to withdraw her order for mobilization of her Corps D'Arme. A letter from George Peabody, to Queen Victoria, acknowledges Her Majesty's published letter, and expresses his warm gratification and thanks; he says he will value the Queen's portrait as the most precious heirloom he can leave in the land of his birth, where, together with the Queen's letter, it will ever be regarded as evidence of the kindly feeling of the Queen towards a citizen of the United States. Breadstuffs active and firm; provisions dull; Consols 86⅛ to 86½; U. S. 5-20's 71⅞. Gold 126⅞.

A telegram from Eastport, Me., to-day, to the St. John Globe, reports the arrival of Roberts and Killian in the New Brunswick, from Boston, to-day; a few Fenians accompanied them.

NEW YORK, April 26.

Deputy Health Officer Bissell reports 12 additional deaths from Cholera on hospital ship, and reception of 5 more patients from steamer Illinois, making the number remaining in hospital 76. Dr. Bissell has been confined to his room for the last 24 hours with diarrhœa.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

Senor Romero has received official news from El Paso del Norte, 30th ult., with official reports of several important victories over Imperial forces. Chihuahua was captured by Liberal forces under Genl. Terasos, Governor of State, on the 25th ult., after an obstinate resistance by garrison of whom a large number were made prisoners, and entire materials of war falling into hands of Liberals. City of Hidalgo Pasalo was also captured by assault on 22nd ult., by Liberal forces under Col. Vasquez, who it is said, routed entirely Imperial garrison of the place.

EASPORT, ME., April 26.

Steamer DeSota, flagship of the Eastern squadron, has arrived. Killian, and a number of Fenians, came to-day in a steamer. Company M, of the U. S. 3rd. artillery arrived here to-day from Treat's Island; they are quartered in French & Son's storehouse.

PORTLAND, ME., April 26.

Capt. Rose, of brig Scotland, from Matanzas, reports latitude 37, longitude 73, was chased by schooner carrying English flag, which, overhauling him, came under his stern and ascertained his name, and then hauled down his flag. On being asked his destination, she replied, after some hesitation, New York though her course was not laid for that port. The schooner's crew was unusually large for a merchant vessel, and a tarpaulin amidships covered something looking like a pivot gun. Gold 127⅞.

THE POLITICAL FUTURE.—The Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says:—"I do not doubt the motives of the President. All the talk about his abandoning his Unionism and his readiness to form an alliance with traitors is ridiculous. There isn't a word of truth in it, not a word. But he does wish to form a new party, 'sloughing off the Radicals,' to use his own expression. This is precisely what he is after, and in prosecuting his plans he will inevitably go over to the enemy. He cannot help it. For he will find that he cannot form a new party, but he may take a few unsound men, like Thurlow Weed, Raymond, Doolittle (and possibly Dixon, though I don't believe it yet) and Cowan, over to the so-called 'Democratic' party. There he will finally land, and about the time that he discovers that a new party is out of the question the Grant furor will begin, and Andy Johnson will possess little influence. The Union party will take Grant up on a moderate platform, but with the distinct understanding that under no circumstances will he affiliate with Copperheads. his affections are and will be with the men who stood by him in the war. And Grant, if he lives, will be the next President, elected as a candidate of the Union party. I know it is a long way ahead, but I make the prediction for the comfort of those persons who are dejected on account of the singular conduct of the President."

IT WORKS TO PERFECTION.—*Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup*, for Children Teething, is perfectly harmless. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels—gives rest to the mother, and health to the child. Offices 48 Dey-street, New York, and 205 High Holborn, London, England.

NEWS FOR THE ANTI-TOBACCONISTS.—In Great Britain, at the present time the consumption of tobacco is at the rate of 22 ozs. per head per annum. But this is nothing yet, we still far behind other countries. The average consumption of the whole human race is 70 ozs. per head, and that of the United States is 3½ lbs. per man, woman and child. It is hoped by the tobacco trade that, in consequence of the reduction of duties, the consumption of tobacco in this country will greatly increase. What does the Anti-Tobacco Society say to that?—*All the Year Round.*

NON-COMPRESSIBILITY OF WATER.—It is often necessary, before re-melting cast iron, to reduce large masses of it to pieces. This, by the method ordinarily used, is both troublesome and difficult. The Scientific Review says:—A simple and ingenious mode of producing the required fracture has been recently used in France. It consists of drilling a hole in the mass of cast-iron for about one-third of its thickness, and filling the hole with water, then closing it with a steel plug, which fits very accurately, and letting the ram of a pile-driver fall on the plug. The first blow separates the cast iron into two pieces.

Kerosene Oil at Dibblee's.

THE QUEEN AND MR. PEABODY. THE AMERICAN BANKER.—The following graceful letter has been written by the Queen to Mr. Peabody:

"Windsor Castle, March 28, 1866.

The Queen hears that Mr. Peabody, intends shortly to return to America, and she would be sorry that he should leave England without being assured by herself how deeply she appreciates the noble act of more than princely munificence by which he has sought to relieve the wants of the poorer classes of her subjects residing in London.

It is an act, as the Queen believes, wholly without parallel, and which will carry its best reward in the consciousness of having contributed so largely to the assistance of those who can little help themselves.

The Queen would not, however, have been satisfied without giving Mr. Peabody some public mark of her sense of his munificence, and she would gladly have conferred upon him either a baronetcy or the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, but that she understands Mr. Peabody to feel himself debarred from such distinctions.

It only remains, therefore, for the Queen to give Mr. Peabody this assurance of her personal feelings, which she would further wish to mark by asking him to accept a miniature portrait of herself, which she will desire to have painted for him, and which, when finished, can either be sent to him to America or given to him on the spot, as he prefers. She rejoices to hear, he meditates, to the country that owes him much.

CANADIAN INVASION.—The Provincial Government, which, from the nature of things, must be well informed, is convinced that the crisis has come at last, and we think there is yet another reason for this opinion. The Fenian business, whatever its other merits may be, is at any rate a lucrative speculation. Large sums of money are collected throughout America and the United Kingdom, and there is, unfortunately for us, a limit even to Fenian gullibility. The institution is by no means merely speculative. It is purely and entirely practical. Its ends are plunder and slaughter; its means are fire and sword. The shareholders in this strange association expect a dividend of some kind or other, and that dividend, if it cannot be paid in victory and plunder, must be liquidated in flesh and blood. With plenty of funds and plenty of volunteers, what excuse have the Fenian leaders for not going on with the movement? They cannot refund the money they have squandered, and they cannot allege that any unforeseen accident has foiled the execution of their design. They must fight, or stand convicted before the world as the authors of a swindle of most gigantic dimensions.

In the meanwhile, in the face of plans matured with such complete and ostentatious publicity, it may be asked what has become of the American Government? We are told, and believe, that the American Government, though willing to allow the Fenians to talk as much as they please, is ready to take very vigorous action the moment they evince any inclination to go beyond threats; that the President will issue a proclamation, and enforce it, if necessary, by all the military resources of which he possesses. The time has nearly come when this excellent resolution must be put to the proof. The Fenians are doing at this moment what, so far as we know, was never done within the precincts of one country at peace with another. They have, with every circumstance of formality and publicity, set up in the most populous city of America, a government which purports to be, not only *de facto* but *de jure*, the government of a portion of the dominions under the rule of a sovereign at peace with the United States. The absurdity of the thing does not make it less an act of hostility. This so-called government is enlisting men, raising money, purchasing arms, and taking every step in its power toward the invasion of Canada. To meet the threatened attack, everything in Canada is placed on a war footing.

We hope and believe that the promptitude and decision of the American Government, when the time for action arrives, will compensate for the passive attitude it has hitherto assumed in a matter so nearly affecting the amity and good understanding between the two nations.—*London Times.*

Lemons at Dibblee's.

"THE LAST SHALL BE FIRST."

An inspired saying fulfilled in GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR and Magnetic Oil; the best known remedy for *Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.* Whatever has been done